

Numbers 86/87 Spring 1999

“A New Map of the Cherokee Nation...Engrav’d from an Indian Draught by T[homas] Kitchin.” From the *London Magazine* (1760), p. 96. This remarkable map prepared for the readers of a popular British periodical shows the Cherokee lands in the upland South from the Carolinas to the Mississippi River on the eve of European settlement in the region.

Smith Center News Briefs

13th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures

"Every picture tells a story," it is said. And since maps are specialized types of pictures, we could say that every map tells a story, too, but what would we mean by that? The Smith Center is pleased to announce the thirteenth series of its Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, "Narratives and Maps: Historical Studies in Cartographic Storytelling," a program devoted to exploring this and related questions. The lectures will be held from Thursday evening through Saturday afternoon, October 28-30, 1999 in the East Hall of the Newberry Library.

"Narratives and Maps" will explore the connections between maps and language at a point where the links are most apparent – where maps have been employed in the telling of stories, both fictional and non-fictional. The lectures will include studies of the use of maps in narratives of travel and geographical discovery, in fiction that relies on maps to tell their tales, in atlases, and in mapping forms that clearly stand alone as narratives.

As always, the lectures are free and open to the public, but we do ask that anyone planning to attend please register in advance by contacting the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380. Please phone Kristen Block at (312) 255-3659, or contact us by email at smithctr@newberry.org.

See back cover for program schedule...

Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations Awarded

Dr. D. Graham Burnett is the first winner of the Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations in the History of Cartography. His dissertation, "El Dorado on Paper: Traverse Surveys and the Geographical Construction of British Guiana, 1803-1844," was selected from a highly competitive field that demonstrated the wide range and quality of current research in the history of cartography. Dr. Burnett received his Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1997. He received an outright prize of \$1,500 and is entitled to a fellowship that will support up to two

months in residence at the Newberry to further his research. The Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations in the History of Cartography will be awarded every two years to the dissertation submitted to the competition judged to make the most significant contribution to the history of cartography. The prize is made possible by the generosity of Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Nebenzahl. For further information about the prize, please contact the Center.

Historic Maps in K-12 Classrooms

The Smith Center has received funding from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation to present a second year of workshops for K-12 teachers wishing to incorporate historic maps in their lessons. This summer and early fall, fifty Chicago area teachers will explore the wealth of the Library's cartographic collections and develop innovative ways to use historic maps in their classrooms.

Mapping Chicago's History: A Workshop

This one-day workshop held on March 3 followed on the success of last year's "Putting Chicago's History on the Map" lecture and workshop series. Thirty public historians, genealogists, teachers, librarians, and staff of historical societies and museums attended the workshop. They learned about the uses of maps and other materials to piece together a picture of the past in this area. The program was funded in part by a grant from the Illinois Humanities Council. The workshop will be repeated on September 15. For further information, please contact the Center.

Seminar in the History of Cartography

On April 29, forty local scholars and map enthusiasts attended the Smith Center's first one-day seminar in the history of cartography. The seminar featured two papers by graduate students who participated in last summer's "Maps and Nations" seminar. Both papers focused on the social and visual construction of community through mapping in late seventeenth-century and early eighteenth-century Britain. Benjamin Stone (History, University of Chicago) presented a paper entitled "A Revolution in Cartographic Consumption: English Cartography, 1650-1750." Erin Blake (Art History, Stanford University) followed with a presentation of her research on zograscopes, "Re-mapping the City: Perspective Views, Polite Society, and Virtual Reality in Eighteenth-Century Britain." The seminar was co-sponsored by the Departments of History at Northwestern University, Northeastern Illinois University, and Loyola University of Chicago, and the Department of Geography at DePaul University.



The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at the Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **James R. Akerman**, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; email akermanj@newberry.org.

Maps & Nations an Interdisciplinary Success

For eight weeks last summer, twelve men and women gathered at the Newberry Library to attend the Smith Center's first ever summer seminar for graduate students. *Maps and Nations: Discovering and Debating the Interaction Between Society and Cartography* was funded by the **Andrew W. Mellon Foundation**, and was led by Center Director James Akerman. Participants spent two or three mornings per week in lectures and group discussions, and were given the task of preparing a research paper on a topic relating to the seminar. The participants took advantage of the Newberry's vast cartographic collections and the "luxury" of carrel space (as participant Anne Hardgrove put it) to work on their own research projects.

The seminar was by its very nature interdisciplinary in perspective, and attracted applicants from a wide range of humanities and social science fields. The twelve students chosen for the program represented eight universities and graduate programs in art history, anthropology, history, geography, and literature. The group's research projects were similarly varied, ranging from Dutch Baroque art and cartography to the mapping of colonial India and Mexico, map literacy in early modern Britain, lay maps in contemporary Israel and Palestine, and Cold War cartography.

The first part of the course focused on current theoretical debates in the history of cartography, with emphasis on the works of J. B. Harley, Jeremy Black, Mark Monmonier, Matthew Edney, Barbara Belyea, Robert Rundstrom, and Denis Wood. These discussions helped set the context for the second part of the course, which focused on the ways in which maps historically have contributed to the creation of states, nations, and their empires in the modern world. The group examined the representation and meaning of early modern boundaries and frontiers, the mediation of identities through mapping practices, and how those practices still apply in modern contexts. They examined the various constituencies who utilized cartography for nation- and identity-building – governmental institutions, commercial and corporate interests, and educators. The use of maps in colonial and post-colonial contexts was also discussed, and questions of cartographic ethics was a central concern throughout. The seminar concluded with a

discussion of nationalistic uses and abuses of the history of cartography at the end of the twentieth century.

Christopher Tassava especially enjoyed rethinking his ideas about representation. "As a proto-historian of technology, I am particularly interested in the ways in which those who construct representations try (often successfully) to validate (and even valorize) their representations...by consistently arguing that they have utilized invincible tools like technical expertise...in the construction of those representations... Why are people more likely to be convinced by a sharp-looking diagram or a well-designed map than by a less 'scientifically' presented representation, even when the data itself is 'inferior'?" One area the group consistently brought into focus was the use of maps in popular formats such as periodicals. By looking at the use of maps in contemporary newspapers and magazines and their historic counterparts, the participants debated the impact of cartographic attempts to shape public opinion, and analyzed the effectiveness of each map's rhetoric of technology and accuracy.

Getting a chance to work directly with the treasures of the Newberry's cartographic collection was something the students particularly valued. David Salmanson called the collections "the star of the show." At least one day per week was reserved for workshops and "show-and-tell" sessions, where participants got the chance to examine and present their own interpretations of rare and unusual maps from the Newberry's collections. Hardgrove called it "a treat to be able to both admire and study some of the rare treasures which are held [at the Newberry]." These meetings also served as brainstorming sessions to explore ideas that might be incorporated into a future exhibit based on the seminar's themes (see the preliminary captions proposed by the participants later in this issue). Needless to say, the intimate contact with the

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collection the participants enjoyed helped them refine their ongoing research projects and inspired them to explore new lines of inquiry.

Director James Akerman lectured and led discussion in the majority of the sessions, and several guest speakers added their perspectives and expertise to other meetings. Guest lecturer Matthew Edney (University of Southern Maine) spoke about his book, *Mapping an Empire*, which looks at the role of topographic mapping in constructing colonial British India. Susan Schulten (University of Denver) spoke about her work on popular and educational geography and its relationship to Americans' view of the world and their place in it from the late nineteenth century through the Second World War. David Buisseret (University of Texas at Arlington) gave an overview of cartographic practices among early modern European states. James Krokak (DePaul University) presented maps demonstrating the history of conflicting territorial claims in southeastern Europe. Laura Hostetler (University of Illinois at Chicago) discussed mapping practices and Qing imperial projects in eighteenth-century China.

The interdisciplinary nature of the seminar prompted everyone to look at the topic at hand (and sometimes even their own disciplines) in a new light. Everyone agreed that the most valuable part of this seminar was the intellectual interaction with people from different fields, who often brought fresh interpretations to their work and way of thinking. Salmanson wrote: "My fellow participants pushed me to understand new aspects of my project that I hadn't seen before." Erin Blake commented tongue-in-cheek about the advantages and disadvantages of the interaction. "Having the summer seminar people turn out to be such an interesting and thought-provoking bunch has made it hard to get my real work done. We started an ad-hoc theory group that met every Wednesday afternoon at the coffee house across the street from the Newberry, with the next week's reading being determined by whatever the current week's led us to wonder about. With everyone coming from different disciplines, everyone has read a different chapter of *x, y and z*. For similar reasons, lunch today ended up lasting two hours..."

This sort of interaction was precisely what we had hoped the seminar would achieve. The final days of the seminar were spent sharing ideas about how to refine the syllabus for the next seminar, and talking about plans for an exhibition which the Smith Center plans to launch in 2001. Salmanson called the seminar "everything one hopes for in an academic setting: an intriguing topic; intelligent, engaged colleagues; open but impassioned debate; and truly unparalleled resources. I have been singing the Newberry's praises to my colleagues in Ann Arbor since the program ended." The unique mix of participants, combined with the expertise of the Newberry staff and other speakers, gave the program participants a new identity. Blake commented, "We went in as an assortment of students of anthropology, history, literature, art history and technology. We're all leaving as 'historical geographers.'"

This summer, we look forward to the arrival of twelve more graduate students who will be joining us at the Library to debate the issues raised in the 1998 *Maps and Nations* seminar. They will be studying with us from June 23-August 13. Look for a report on the 1999 program in an upcoming issue of *Mapline*.

Kristen Block



Participants in the 1998 Maps and Nations summer seminar at the Smith Center (from left to right). Bottom row – David Salmanson, Anne Hardgrove, Erin Blake, Jenni Heim; second row – Jennifer Grek, Eric Slauter, Christopher Tassava, Michael Werner; third row – Nadya Engler, Ben Stone, Darren Diviak; top row – Lisa Davis-Allen, Kristen Block (Administrative Assistant), James Akerman (Director).

Meet the Participants

Erin C. Blake

Erin is a Ph.D. candidate in Art History at Stanford University. She is studying zograscope and *vues d'optique* in the eighteenth century, and is continuing work on her dissertation this year here at the Newberry. Erin studies the history of visualizations of space as a fusion of scientific and humanistic ways of thinking.

"The big breakthrough I've made over the course of the seminar is realizing that these perspective views aren't 'similar' to maps. They are maps... I begin with the premise that, like maps, these views purport to transcribe reality (which is why art historians don't get excited about them) and like maps, this transcription of reality is instrumental: it is an instrument for the visualization of space."

Lisa Davis-Allen

Lisa is a doctoral candidate in European History at the University of Texas at Arlington, working on a dissertation addressing the palette in both seventeenth-century Dutch and eighteenth-century French painting and map coloring. She is currently Lecturer in Art History at the University of Texas at Tyler. Lisa was recently awarded honorable mention by the Washington Map Society in their 1998 Ristow Prize competition for her work on Dutch color.

Darren A. Diviak

Darren is completing his Master's in History at DePaul University. He is interested in the history of geography education in the United States and the crucial role that cartography plays in the public's collective geographic consciousness.

Nadya Kate Engler

Nadya is a member of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago. She has worked considerably on topics of Palestinian identity, and most recently with lay maps of Israel and Palestine.

Jennifer Grek

Jennifer is currently pursuing her master's degree in Geography at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Her thesis work explores how the Dutch map trade of the seventeenth century influenced and propagated Western European views of Eastern Europe.

Anne Hardgrove

Anne is a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan studying Anthropology and History. She is currently finishing her dissertation entitled, "Community as Public Culture in Modern India: The Marwaris in Calcutta 1890-1997."

Jenni Heim

Jenni is studying for her Masters' in Liberal Studies at DePaul University. She has been looking at theoretical issues concerning narrative structure and the representation of space, which she puts into an interdisciplinary context.

David Salmanson

David is a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at the University of Michigan. He is completing a dissertation entitled "Facing Mt. Taylor: The Practice of Everyday Life During the Cold War in Western New Mexico."

Eric Slaughter

Eric, a member of the Department of English at Stanford University, is completing a dissertation on the cultural origins of the United States Constitution. He is currently a scholar in residence here at the Newberry.

Benjamin Stone

Ben is a Ph.D. candidate in History at the University of Chicago, where he specializes in early modern British history. Ben was recently named as one of the recipients of the sixth series of J.B. Harley Research Fellowships to support work in London.

"While most historians of cartography have depicted the [later seventeenth century] as largely 'unexceptional,' I found evidence of an increase in map-consumerism. I sought to link my findings to broader historiographical debates about the changing nature of English society between 1650 and 1750. Increased map use can inform discussions about the growth of an English urban renaissance, questions of state formation, the growth of an overseas empire, and the rise of commercial culture."

Christopher Tassava

Christopher is two years into a doctoral degree in History at Northwestern University. His interest in maps comes from growing up in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, where he got used to the idea of being "off the map." He's especially interested in the history of technology, and intends to write a dissertation studying American high technologies during the Cold War.

Michael Werner

Michael is a doctoral candidate at the University of Chicago studying Latin American History. His research over the past several years has focused on the question of "borders in history," especially the border between the United States and Mexico in the late nineteenth century.

Exhibit Project

One major part of the 1998 Maps and Nations seminar that the participants particularly enjoyed was the planning and development of a proposed public exhibition that would follow the themes of the seminar. To begin the process, each of the participants chose an item from the Newberry's collections and drafted a commentary on its relation

to cartographic nationalism. They then critiqued each other's work, and used this discussion as a springboard to talk about exhibit theme and structure. The second seminar, which will be held in June-August 1999, will build on the blocks which this first group laid down, and all participants from both years will be able to provide input on the proposed exhibit, which is tentatively set to be launched in 2001. Here is what they produced.

Allegories of Empire

Nadya Kate Engler

This hand-drawn map illustrates part of a four-volume cosmological poem, *La Sfera*, produced in Italy in the early Renaissance. Scholars disagree about the identity of the author and illustrator: Florentine Dominican Leonardo Dati (1360-1425) or his brother, a businessman, Gregorio (Goro) Datis (1363-1436). Throughout the work, there are astronomical, meteorological, and geographical images of the world and careful representations of the Mediterranean coastline integrated into the text.

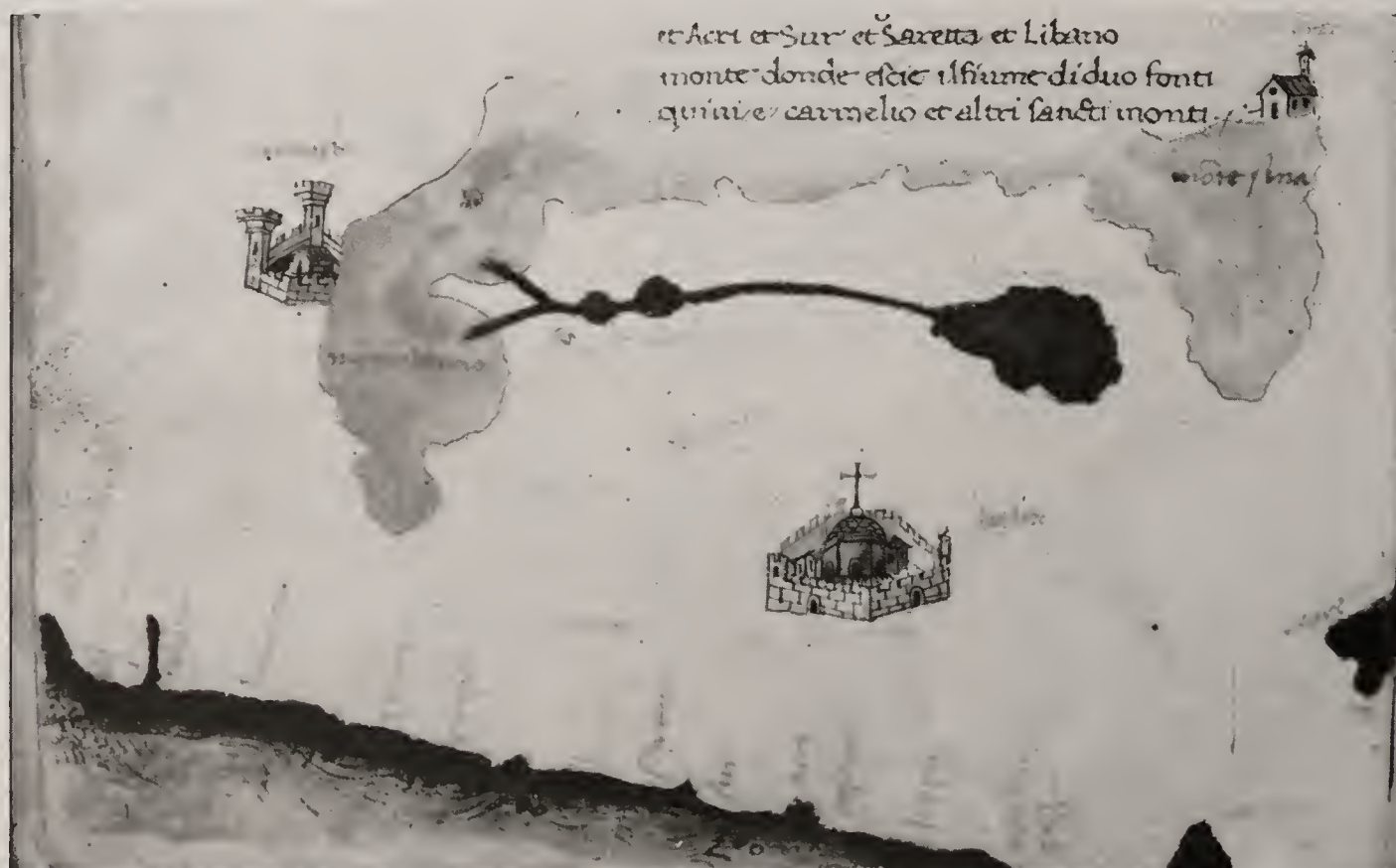
In this map, Jerusalem is located centrally, and appears as a stylized, walled city dominated by a cross, and presiding over a barren landscape. The map renders Jerusalem recognizable to Europeans, and claims it as a Christian center. Whether or not this map is derivative or an example of period

portolan charts (coastal navigation plans), the detailed depiction of the coastline with its measured distances between towns is further indicative of the European political, religious, and economic interest in what we now term the Middle East, beginning during the Crusades and continuing even today.

Gene Brucker, ed., *Two Memoirs of Renaissance Florence: The Diaries of Buonaccorso Pitt and Gregorio Dati* (New York: Harper and Row, 1967).

J.B. Harley and David Woodward, eds., *The History of Cartography, Volume One: Cartography in Prehistoric Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987).

Kenneth Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Holy Land: Images of Terra Sancta through Two Millennia* (New York: Abbeville, 1986).



Detail of Leonardo and Gregorio Dati, *La Sfera* (c. 1425), Edward E. Ayer Collection.

Imagining Hungary

Jennifer Grek

Due in part to its importance in world trade, Amsterdam became the center of European world atlas production during the seventeenth century. Frederic de Wit's *Atlas*, typical of most Dutch atlases, reflects the ambiguities of popular Western European views of Eastern Europe during this time.

The kingdom of Hungary was always represented spatially as part of the continent of Europe. However, the cultural depictions of Hungary differed markedly, and inconsistently so, from that of the Western European powers. While the cartouches of England and Holland depict scenes of cherubic mirth, the menacing cartouche seen here symbolizes Hungary as a place of conflict and violence. While instruments of cartographic measurement adorn maps

of western political regions, Pan guards the scale bar of Hungary, an indication of uncertainty and ambiguity. The inconsistent spatial placement and cultural connotations of images of Eastern Europe in seventeenth century atlases suggest an unsolidified view of this world region among Western Europeans.

Larry Wolff, *Inventing Eastern Europe: Mapping Civilization on the Mind of the Enlightenment*. (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994).

Maria Todorova, *Imagining the Balkans* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997).

"Regnum Hungariae in Omnes suos Comitatus," Plate 89 in Frederick De Wit, *Atlas* (Amsterdam, 1671), Edward E. Ayer Collection.



The Map as Historical Narrative

Jenni Heim

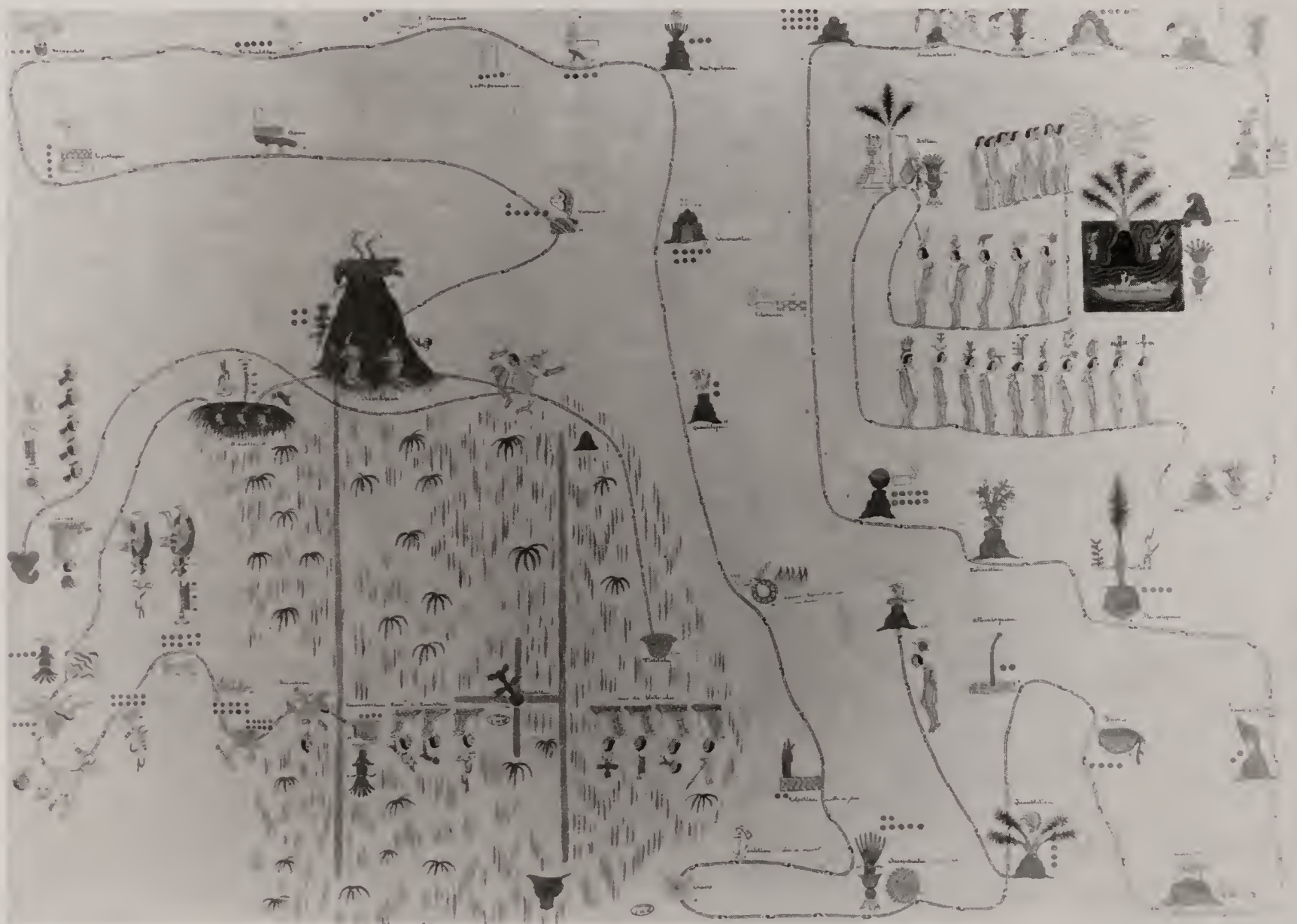
This map is a sixteenth-century cartographic history painted in the early Spanish colonial period to transmit Aztec imperial history and identity in relation to other mesoamerican peoples. Although possibly influenced by Europeans, it is within a tradition of indigenous documentation and representation. Heiroglyphs present the essential elements of a story which would also have been narrated orally.

The migratory story of the Aztecs starts in their island home of Aztlan (green hill in the square), and proceeds to Tenochtitlan (the nopal cactus at the crossed canals). The initial part of the narrative presents space sequentially. A footprinted path indicates movement through time and space from site to site. Entering the Valley of Mexico near Chapultepec (the Hill of the Grasshopper), however, the story takes a dramatic turn. To emphasize the importance of this moment, the

map's orientation shifts and readers must turn the painting upside down, or move themselves to continue. The map now shows a great attention to detail concerning relations between Aztecs and other groups, particularly bloody deaths of named individuals and further retreat into the marshy lake. Topographical elements are also depicted with greater precision, tying events to specific places and landscape. Geographic space is now presented, with various towns located on the map as they are located in relation to one another on the ground. The history ends at the moment the Aztecs founded Tenochtitlan—the city that will become the center of their empire and their world.

Elizabeth Hill Boone, "Maps of Territory, History and Community in Aztec Mexico," in G. Malcolm Lewis, ed., *Cartographic Encounters*

Mapa de Sigüenza, Nahuatl glyph map of Aztec migration from Aztlan to Tenochtitlan (16th century; this redrawing, ca. 1829-1831), Edward E. Ayer Collection.



(Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998), pp. 111-13.

Elizabeth Hill Boone, "Aztec Pictorial Histories: Records without Words," in *Writing Without Words: Alternative Literacies in Mesoamerica and the Andes* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1994), pp. 50-76.

Dana Liebsohn, "Primers for Memory: Cartographic Histories and Nahua Identity," in *Writing Without Words: Alternative Literacies in Mesoamerica and the Andes* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1994), pp. 169-87.

Detail of the famed city of Tenochtitlan, home of the Aztec empire.



Luctor et Emergo: "I Fight to Emerge"

Lisa Davis-Allen

The depiction of the Netherlands as a lion was first introduced in map form by Michael von Aitzing in 1579, and was quickly embraced by European cartographers throughout the seventeenth century. Specifically, the symbol reflected the Dutch struggle for freedom from Spain and the Habsburg Empire. Ultimately developed in four versions, cartographers included various provinces, identifying them as *Leo Belgicus* and *Leo Hollandius*.

In 1632 Famiano Strada, a pro-Spanish Jesuit, incorporated the lion map into a two-volume history on the Netherlandish War of Independence. This particular 1648 edition (one of eight) was probably copper engraved in the Netherlands. It reveals the strength of the provinces and its role as a formidable enemy for the Spanish crown. Originally found in medieval heraldic form throughout Europe, the lion rampant personifies the Dutch Republic's strength of character, evident in the lion's bared teeth and its raised right foreleg. With tail erect and encircling a compass rose, the figure reflects the pride of the Dutch and their ability as a maritime power.

Lion rampant facing right. Frontispiece for Famiano Strada, *De Bello Belgico* (Antwerp, 1648), General Collection.



H.A.M. van der Heijden, *Leo Belgicus: An Illustrated and Annotated Carto-Bibliography* (Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, 1990).

R.V. Tooley, *Leo Belgicus: An Illustrated List of Variants*, Map Collector's Series no.7 (London: Map Collectors' Circle, 1963).



Imaging Power Through Commerce

Lisa Davis-Allen

Maps relating to Dutch exploration and overseas trade dominated the European market during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This skillfully engraved map of the Spice Islands, originally produced in manuscript form by Portuguese chartmaker Bartholomeu de Lasso, was subsequently published by the Dutch between 1592 and 1619.

This elaborately decorated edition, probably engraved by Johannes Doetecum, was not only a practical navigational tool, but also expressed the Dutch East India Company's commercial prowess in the region. Geographical information is concentrated in the port areas, giving little or no indication of interior colonization. Both text and decorative elements described the abundance of natural resources that were available for European consumption. Added images of nutmeg and sandalwood reinforced the Dutch penchant for describing, while the prominent Dutch *fluijts* (ships) laid claim to the surrounding seas.

Above: Claes Visscher, *Insulae Moluccae* (Amsterdam, 1617), Visscher Collection.

Below: Detail of the Island of Borneo.



Svetlana Alpers, *The Art of Describing: Dutch Art in the Seventeenth Century* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984).

James R. Akerman, David Buisseret, and Robert W. Karrow, Jr., *Two By Two* [exhibit catalogue] (Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1993).

Charles Pickering, *Chronological History of Plants: Man's Record of His Own Existence Illustrated Through Their Names, Uses, and Companionship* (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1879).

Kees Zandvliet, *Mapping for Money: Maps, Plans, and Topographic Paintings and Their Role in Dutch Overseas Expansion During the 16th and 17th Centuries* (Amsterdam: Batavian Lion International, 1998).

Routes of Society

Erin C. Blake

Although Rocque's map of greater London promises to be "of General use to all Persons who have Occasion to Travel round this Metropolis for Business, Health, or Pleasure," the expensive volume is too big to use *while* travelling. Instead, it provided wealthy readers at home with a particular view of their capital city, one which helped them see themselves as the embodiment of the nation at a time when England's center of power was shifting away from the monarchy towards these self-styled members of "polite society." For such men and women, reputations rested not only on birth and land holdings, but also on business fortunes, cultural achievement, and social skill. They gathered around the card table at Holland House, home of

Caroline and Henry Fox (on the crease of this sheet). They strolled together beside the Serpentine in Hyde Park (on the right). In short, they moved easily amongst the houses, parks, public buildings and villages which this sixteen-plate map links together.

Jürgen Habermas, *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a Category of Bourgeois Society*, ed. Thomas McCarthy, trans. Thomas Burger with the assistance of Frederick Lawrence (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1989).

David H. Solkin, *Painting for Money: The Visual Arts and the Public Sphere in Eighteenth-Century England* (London: Yale University Press, 1993).



Detail from Sheet XI of John Rocque's, *A New and Accurate Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, with the Country about It* (London, 1748), General Collection.



Vicente de Memije, "Aspecto simbólico del Mundo Hispanico" (Manila, 1761), reproduced in *Cartografia del Ultramar*, sheet 62-63, Edward E. Ayer Collection.

Our Lady of the Compass Rose

Michael Werner

This “symbolic aspect of the Spanish world” was submitted to the Jesuit University in Manila and dedicated to Carlos III of Spain. Printed during a period of heightened rivalry among European powers, at first glance the map seems to be a straightforward assertion of Spanish preeminence. On closer examination, however, it is more remarkable for the ways in which it combines scientific mapmaking, Spanish nationalism, and Catholic piety. The queen, who resembles the Virgin Mary, gazes toward a Star of Bethlehem in the upper left, and the Sacred Heart of Catholic iconography has become a compass rose. Above her crown, Rome is represented as the Holy Spirit—a clear assertion of Church supremacy during a period of escalating conflict between the Jesuit Order and the Spanish Crown.

D. A. Brading, *The First America: The Spanish Monarchy, Creole Patriots, and the Liberal State, 1492-1867* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991).

Tom Conley, *The Self-Made Map: Cartographic Writing in Early Modern France* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1996).

Geographical detail of the North and South American continents, from “Aspecto simbólico del Mundo Hispanico.”



A Cold War Map

Darren A. Diviak

Early in the Cold War, State Department officials likened communism to an infectious disease. With this map, R.M. Chapin supplies readers of *Time* magazine with a visual representation of the contagion metaphor. The map portrays Soviet Russia as a virulent red expanse that infects neighboring states with communist dogma. Chapin divides Russia's neighbors into three categories depending upon the severity of their infection. “Quarantined” states have completely fallen to communism and are therefore inaccessible to democracy and capitalism. “Infected” states contain substantial communist minorities that allow Moscow to influence public policy. “Exposed” states have extensive social problems, which provide openings for future infection.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the map is its unusual split-spherical presentation of Europe and Asia. With the resulting break in the center of the map, Soviet influence seems disturbingly large. Such images undoubtedly bolstered public support for the “containment” of this apparently aggressive disease.

Walter LaFeber, *The American Age: U.S. Foreign Policy at Home and Abroad 1750-Present* (New York, 1994).

*We regret that we were unable to reproduce Darren Diviak's selection. You may find R.M. Chapin's “Communist Contagion” in your public library in the 1 April 1946 issue of *Time* magazine.

Playing Games with Maps

Benjamin Stone

John Wallis's 1794 *Tour through England and Wales: A Geographical Pastime* was one of the earliest English games designed to teach children geography. While the French had created similar games in the seventeenth century, late eighteenth-century England witnessed an explosion in the popularity of such map-games. Wallis's firm, which existed from the early 1780s until 1847, was a leader in the production of such educational games.

Using game pieces, children followed a route around England, while reading descriptions of towns which emphasized the growth of manufacturing and transportation networks, as well as historical figures and events. Wallis's game familiarized English children with their nation's geography as well as stressing its early industrial growth.

J.H. Plumb, "The New World of Children," in Neil McKendrick, John Brewer, and J.H. Plumb, eds., *The Birth of a Consumer Society: The Commercialization of Eighteenth-Century England* (London: Europa Publications, 1982), pp. 286-315.

Linda Hannas, *The English Jigsaw Puzzle, 1760-1890* (London: Wayland, 1972).

78. MANCHESTER—A very large and populous town on the river Mersey. Here the traveller must stay one turn to view their manufactories of linen, silk, and cotton, which are very extensive.
79. HALIFAX—A considerable town, and is the great market for shalloons, calamancoes, everlastings, &c.
80. LANCASTER—A well-built county town, noted for the making of cabinet ware.
81. KENDAL—This town is situate near the lakes of Westmoreland; its trade is in woollen manufactures.
82. LEEDS—A large, well-built, populous town, and the great mart for coloured and white broad-cloth. Here the traveller must stay one turn to see the famous cloth-hall.

Above Right: Wallis's description of some of the towns in England's northern counties.

Below: Wallis's *Tour through England and Wales: A Geographical Past-Time* (London: J. Wallis, 1794), Map Collection.



Mapping Identity and History

Christopher Tassava

This map, by telling part of the little-known history of Finnish colonists in the New World, attempts to create a place for Finns in American history. The prominent cluster of pennants at the map's center establishes a sense of Finnish presence in America by marking Finnish farmsteads and naming their owners. All around the pennants, other pictorial elements (some bilingual) attempt to connect the Finnish colonists with United States history. For instance, the map claims that William Penn made his famous friendship pledge with the Native Americans of Pennsylvania at a Finnish farm. Published at a time when Finnish-Americans struggled to define themselves as Americans, the map provides powerful assistance, asserting the Finn's long-standing ties to the land and peoples that, a century after the activities and events shown on the map, became important parts of the United States.



Above: Detail of the famous Penn pledge.

Below: *The First Permanent Settlements on the Delaware* (New York: Suomi-art Studios, 1938), Map Collection.

Terry G. Jordan and Matti Kaups, *The American Backwoods Frontier: An Ethnic and Ecological Interpretation* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989).

Carl Ross, *The Finn Factor in American Labor, Culture, and Society* (New York Mills, MN: Parta Printers, 1977).

Carole E. Hoffecker, et.al., eds., *New Sweden in America* (London: Associated University Presses, 1995).

E.A. Louhi, *The Delaware Finns, or The First Permanent Settlements in Pennsylvania, Delaware, West New Jersey, and Eastern Part of Maryland* (New York: Humanity Press, 1925).



Mapping a Political Movement

Eric Slauter

Who overthrew slavery? The prominent British abolitionist Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846) borrowed cartographic imagery to answer this question, offering readers a history of the antislavery movement in a single view. Published to celebrate the legal end of the British and United States external slave trades in 1807, Clarkson's diagram represents abolitionism as an international movement of writers and groups, a "swelling torrent" of interconnected rivers whose currents could be mapped but not reversed. Clarkson's emphasis on the philosophical critique of slavery by male writers (including himself – see lower right) and the role of white humanitarianism provided the foundation for an interpretation of the end of the British slave trade that remained dominant for a century and a half. With the aid of recent

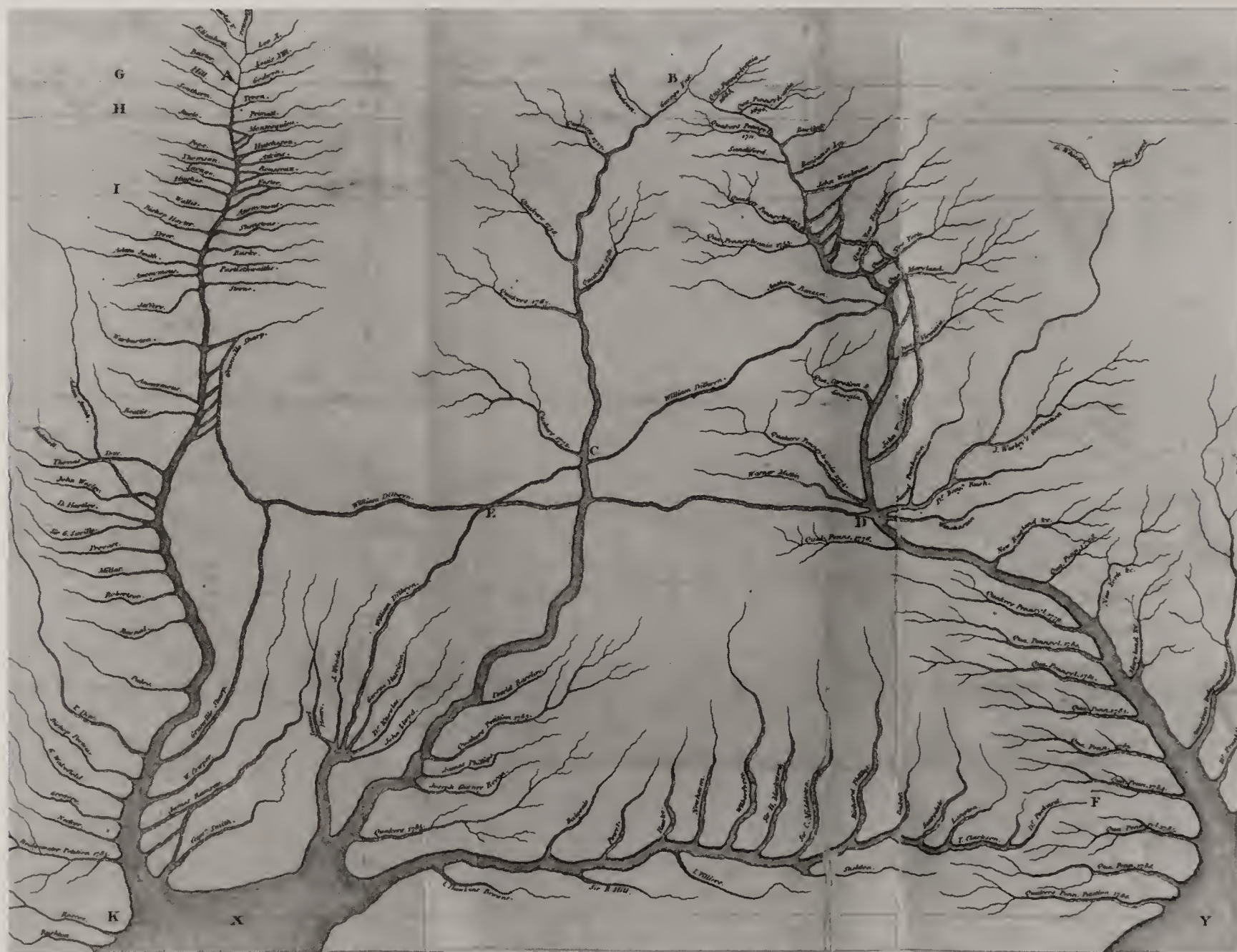
scholarship, however, we can begin to appreciate how and why Clarkson's graphic strategy suppressed conflicts among white abolitionists and placed the writings of free blacks and the struggles of slaves themselves literally off the map.

Robin Blackburn, *The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery, 1776-1848* (London: Verso, 1988).

David Brion Davis, *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1823* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1975).

Don Herzog, *Poisoning the Minds of the Lower Orders*
(Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1998).

History of opposition to the slave trade “collected into one view by means of a map,” from Thomas Clarkson, *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the British Parliament* (London, 1808), General Collection.





“A Map of India, its Railways, Chief Roads and Trade Routes, Telegraph Lines and Cables, Seaports Light Houses and Light-Ships, Periodical Steamship Routes, Head Post Offices, and Circles. With a Classified List of the Indian Railways constructed and in progress on 31st March 1885,” in Trelawney Saunders, *An Atlas of Twelve Maps of India* (London: 1889), General Collection.

Mapping the British Empire

Anne Hardgrove

Railroads were an important tool of empire building. This map, part of a British administrative atlas of colonial India, displays the progress of British railroads, along with roads and other infrastructure for transportation and communication. Railroad companies bid to construct railroads for the British at a guaranteed profit, and built railway gauges according to their own convenience. Red lines on the map demarcate the proposed standard gauge-width of 5.5 feet, while green lines reflect gauge-widths of smaller proportions, as small as 2 feet, creating technical problems in shipping both people and freight. The acknowledgement of these

variations reflects the expression of individual interests within the project of Empire. The map displays considerable detail of lands bordering India, suggesting how communications networks were linked with adjacent regions, and implying possible future land acquisition.

Daniel R. Headrick, *The Tools of Empire: Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1981).

To Map or Not to Map

David Lion Salmons

This map was produced by Anglo Richard Van Falkenburgh for his book *Navajo Sacred Places* and included as part of a 1960s court case to help settle the outstanding land claims of the Navajo tribe against the United States Government under the Indian Claims Commission. The dark black boundary shows the historical range of Navajo settlement while the numbered triangles represent specific sacred sites enumerated in the legend.

In the 1990s, prompted by a different set of concerns, the Navajo Office of Historic Preservation produced a different book, also called *Navajo Sacred Places*. This book included no detailed maps because revealing the locations might endanger the sites and because the authors thought that locating the places on the map removed them from their cultural context. Instead, the book included large excerpts from Navajo oral histories and origin stories that located places spatially but were impenetrable to outsiders.

Klara Bonsack Kelley and Harris Francis, *Navajo Sacred Places*, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1994).

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NAVAJO		SACRED PLACES	
NAVAJO NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NAVAJO NAME	ENGLISH NAME
Sisn'nini, Horizontal Black Belt	28 Navajo Church Rock	Ts'ee'ohi, Standing Rock	55 La Plata Mountains
T'indoo'as, Slim Water Between Ridges	29 Twin Buttes	Ts'ee'indzigh, Gapped Rock	56 Manatee Peak
Togwaol	30 (No English Name Known)	Go'ngi'dau, Unetymological	57 Soda Spring
Ch'ee'li, Fir Mountain	31 Salt Lake	'Ashih, Salt	58 Aztec Ruin
D'ne'ho'atin, Navajo Trail Going Upward	32 Mesa Santa Rita	Nahooba, Horizontal Gray Streak	59 Mesa Mountains
'Ashih'na'oh, Salt Going Down Point	33 Mesa Redondo	Dz'ib'idzoo'itziil, Mountain With Pockets or Recesses	60 River Junction
Dz'ib'itsoos, Big Mountain	34 Woodruff Butte	T'anjil'weintzoh, Line Marked Down to Water	61 San Rafael Canyon
Dz'ung'oodz'if, Encircled Moun- tar - (by people)	35 Sunset Mountain, also Sunset Knoll	Jadi'hibikaa, Antelope Coming Up	62 Big Water
T'ooda'hak'oodi, Rock Cave In The Water	36 Bill Williams Mountain	Tsin'beel'ohi, Tree Grove Slope	63 Cerra Sandaval
Sisnotee, Wide Belt	37 Sheep Hill	Dibe'shiye'ee, Where Sheep Lie Down	64 Rio Blanco
Kindoot'izh, Blue House	38 Sunset Crater	Dz'ib'idzoo'itziil, Yellow Topped Mountain	64a San Juan Mountains
Ts'ee'digili, Ts'ee'dighin, both interpreted as mean Holy Rock	39 San Francisco Mountains	Dook'o'and, Never Thaws on Top	65 Shiprock Pinnacle
Kintee, Wide House	40 Moqui Buttes	Ch'ee'zhin'ch'ideelyd, Lava Extends Horizontally Outward	66 Roof Butte
Kinyaa'ohi, Towered House	41 Awatovi, 'Awat'ovi, Place of the Bow (Hopi)	T'oolohooogan, Wind Struck Houses	67 Mark on Rock Peak
Dz'ib'ichih, Red Mountain	42 Red Butte	Ts'ee'zhin'e'ohi, Black Rock Stand- ing Up	68 Black Rock (De Chelly)
Ts'ee'nadzin, Black Rock Coming Down	43 Salt Cave	'Ashih, Salt	69 White House Ruin
Ti'ish'jik'izhi, Grinding Snakes	44 Black Mountain	Dz'ib'izhin, Mountain Which Ap- pears Black	70 Wide Rock
Yaa'tso, Big Bead	45 Balukoi Mesa; also Salohkoi Mesa	B'oolok'oor, Reeds Under the Rim	71 White Cone
N'oo'oghoni, Their Eyes That Kill	46 Navajo Mountain	Naatsis'oan, (See Text)	72 Big Lake
Sooldziz, Unetymological	47 El Capitan	'Aghoo'ya, Much Wool	73 Fluted Rock; also Dz'ib' Tuzayon Butte
Yeh'iso bid'iz'ingheezh, Where Big Gods' Blood Congealed	47a Desert View Point	Yah'eh'ohi, Standing Tower	74 Red Lake Volcanic Plugs
T'osido, Worm Water	48 Bear's Ears	Shosh'joo, Bear's Ears	75 Buell Park
Ts'ee'gh: hayd'zhi, Little Box Canyon	49 Ute Mountain; also Sleeping Ute Mtn	Dz'ib'naazhini, Black Mountain Slipping Down	76 Chuska Peak
K'oolo'gu'dziz, Butterfly Mountain, also Doli'dziz, Bluebird Mtn	50 Dolores	Hadi'iid, Burned Area	77 Black Rock (Ft. Defiance)
T'at'chir, Wild Water	51 Mesa Verde	Godel'izoh, Hogback or Serrated Ridges	78 Window Rock
Ts'ee'naah'biith, Overhanging Rock Ledge	52 Chimney Rock	Ts'ee'ohi, Standing Rock	79 Black Point
Noodah'ah'oi, Yucca Slope	53 Mancos Canyon	T'ointi's'ee'koo, Slim Water Canyon	80 Dove Spring
'Ak'ina'as'oni, Mountain Sitting on Top of Another Mtn	54 Salt Creek	T'oodakanzh'ikoo, Salt Water Canyon	81 Juniper Ridge
Soniso, Stars Strung Out	54a Rainbow Mountain	Naats'it'iid dz'iz'iz, Rainbow Mtn	82 Shonto
			83 Butaharhu

Above: A portion of the map's legend of sacred sites.

Below: Detail of the area around the Hopi Indian Reservation east of the Grand Canyon National Park. "Map No. 8: Navajo Sacred Places," *Navajo Tribe vs. U.S. Docket 229 Exhibit no. 688*; also in David Agee Horr, ed., *American Indian Ethnohistory: Indians of the Southwest*, vol. 82, no. 1 (New York/London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1974).



Calendar

(Compiled by Robin Dillow and Kristen Block)

May 31, 1999

The International Map Collectors' Society will hold the 19th International Map Fair at the Commonwealth Conference and Events Centre on Kensington High Street from 11 am – 5:30 pm.

May 31-June 1, 1999

Gendered Landscapes: An Interdisciplinary Exploration of Past Place and Space, will be held at Pennsylvania State University. For more information contact Roberta Moore, Conference Planner, The Pennsylvania State University, 225 The Penn Stater Conference Center Hotel, University Park, PA 16802-7002, phone (814) 863-5120, fax (814) 863-5190.

June 3, 1999

The final "Maps and Society" Lecture of the season at the Warburg Institute at the University of London will feature Professor Lena Cowen Orlin (English, University of Maryland) whose lecture is entitled "Reading Ralph Treswell's Maps: Property Disputes in Tudor and Stuart London." The meeting begins at 5 pm, and will be followed by refreshments. All are welcome – admission is free. For more information, contact Tony Campbell, phone 0171 412 7525, email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

June 27-July 1, 1999

The Hereford and Other Mappaemundi conference will be held in Hereford, England. This multi-disciplinary conference will consist of lectures and short papers; contributions from experts in fields other than the histories of western cartography and art are particularly welcome. For further information write to Canon John Tiller, M.A., M.Litt., Master of the Library, The Cathedral Office, The Cathedral, Hereford HR1 2NG, England.

July 11-16, 1999

The 18th International Conference on the History of Cartography, organized by the Society for Hellenic Cartography and the National Hellenic Research Foundation, in collaboration with Imago Mundi Ltd., will be held in Athens, Greece. For information, please write to The 18th International Conference on the History of Cartography, Dr. George Tolia, National Hellenic Research Foundation, 48 Vassileos Konstatinou Avenue, GR-116 35 Athens, phone +301 721 0554, fax +301 724 6212, email gtolia@eie.gr; or contact Tony Campbell, phone 0171 412 7525, email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

August 14-21, 1999

Touch the Past: Visualize the Future is the theme for the 11th General Assembly of the International Cartography Association and the 19th International Cartographic Conference, to be held in Ottawa, Canada. For general information write to ICA Ottawa 1999, 615 Booth Street, Room 500, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9, Canada, phone (613) 992 9999, fax (613) 995 8737, or visit the conference web site: www.ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca/ica1999/.

September 7-9, 1999

London Guildhall University hosts a three-day interdisciplinary conference entitled *The Idea of Heritage: Past, Present, and Future*. Paper proposals and information queries should be directed to Simon Ditchfield at The Heritage as Applied History Project, University of York, King's Manor, York, YO1 7EP, U.K.; phone +44 1904 433 966; email srd5@york.ac.uk.

October 10-12, 1999

The International Map Collectors' Society will hold their 18th international symposium in Istanbul. Contact Muhar Katircioglu, Karanfil Araligi 14, Levent, Istanbul, phone 90 212 264 17 86; or Susan Gole, fax +44 1296 682 671, email sgole@compuserve.com.

October 28-30, 1999

The 13th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography will be held at the Newberry Library. See program description on page 2, and schedule information on the back cover.

November 11-14, 1999

The Social Science History Association meeting features a set of sessions on the historical applications of GIS, with speakers from both North America and Europe. For more information contact Anne Knowles, aknowles1@wellesley.edu; or Humphrey Southall, H.R. Southall@qmw.ac.uk.

November 22-24, 1999

A conference entitled *Cities in the Global Information Society: An International Perspective* will be held at the Centre for Urban Technology, Newcastle University. For more information visit the CUT web site: www.ncl.ac.uk:80/~ncut/ or contact Elizabeth Storey via email: elizabeth.storey@ncl.ac.uk.

September 15-18, 2000

International Map Collectors' Society 19th international symposium will be held in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Narratives & Maps: Historical Studies in Cartographic Storytelling

The 13th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library – October 28-30, 1999

Thursday, October 28, 1999, 7:00 – 10:00 p.m.

James R. Akerman (The Newberry Library)

“Introduction: Cartography as a Narrative Form”

Theodore Cachey (University of Notre Dame)

“Print Culture and the Literature of Travel: The Case of the *Isolario*”

Friday, October 29, 1999, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Mercedes Maroto Camino (University of Auckland)

“The City and the Book: Urban Representation from Christine de Pizan to the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*”

William Sherman (University of Maryland, College Park)

“Plotting Empire in English Renaissance Travel Narratives”

Garrett Sullivan (Pennsylvania State University)

“The Atlas as a Literary Genre: Reading the Inutility of John Ogilby’s *Britannia*”

Jeffrey N. Peters (University of Kentucky)

“Allegorical Maps and the Writing of Space in Seventeenth-Century France”

Saturday, October 30, 1999, 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

James R. Akerman (The Newberry Library)

“Regional Identity and the Narrative Organization of Space in Early Atlases”

Jeremy Black (University of Exeter)

“Historical Atlases as Narratives”

Mark Monmonier (Syracuse University)

“Cartographic Narratives, Openness, and the New Technology”



From Theodore de Bry, *India Occidentalis* (Frankfurt, 1590), v. 2, p. 24, Edward E. Ayer Collection.